

sufficiently reliable estimate, however, is not achieved with previously known methods because of the low transmission power used in such base stations, which impairs the performance of the receiver.

Page 2, delete the whole paragraph starting in line 22 and replace it with the following new paragraph

One aspect of the invention is to provide a transmission method and a radio system in which the above problems are solved. The transmission method used in a radio system includes at least one base station comprising a plurality of RF heads and a plurality of subscriber terminals, at least two of which transmit access bursts to one and the same base station. The access bursting can activate, between a subscriber terminal and a base station, a connection that is established by a signal that is of a certain frequency and is sent in time slots. For example, the transmission method comprises commanding first and second subscriber terminals to send the at least one base station respective first and second signals using a determined time slot and a determined carrier frequency simultaneously, and commanding at least the second subscriber terminal to adjust a transmission moment of the second signal within the determined time slot so that the at least one base station receives the transmitted first and second signals at different moments within the same time slot. In another embodiment, the method further comprises commanding one subscriber terminal to change from one RF head of the at least one base station to another RF head of the at least one base station while the subscriber terminal is roaming in the radio system.

Page 3, delete the whole paragraph starting in line 1 and replace it with the following new paragraph

The radio system comprises means for commanding first and second subscriber terminals to send the at least one base station having a plurality of RF heads respective first and second signals using a determined time slot and a determined carrier frequency simultaneously, and means for commanding at least the second subscriber terminal to adjust a transmission moment of the second signal within the determined time slot so that the at least one base station receives the transmitted first and second signals at different moments within the same time slot. In another embodiment, the radio system further comprises means for commanding one subscriber terminal to change from one RF head of the at least one base station to another RF head of the at least one base station while the subscriber terminal is roaming in the radio system.

Page 3, delete the whole paragraph starting in line 8

Page 7, delete the whole paragraph starting in line 4 and replace it with the following new paragraph

In the radio system illustrated in Fig. 3, the RF heads 166, 167 receive an interference signal substantially simultaneously with an information signal. Since both subscriber terminals 201, 202 use the same training sequence, it is difficult for the base station 100 to separate the information signals from the interference signals. In practice, this means that the receiver of the base station 100 is not able to separate the interference signal from the impulse response of the information signal estimated by it, whereby the quality of the signal is impaired.

Page 7, delete the whole paragraph starting in line 12 and replace it with the following new paragraph

Let us assume that the transmission means 101 command the subscriber terminal to send the base station 100 a signal having a time slot and frequency that are already used by another subscriber terminal and that are stored in the storage means 103. The adjustment means 205 can then adjust the transmission moment of the signal to be transmitted to the base station 100. The adjust means 205 adjusts the transmission moment, preferably, before an actual connection is established.

Page 8, delete the whole paragraph starting in line 7 and replace it with the following new paragraph

In the radio system illustrated in Fig. 3, the signals transmitted onto the radio path arrive at the receiver fairly rapidly, since the distance of the subscriber terminal from the RF head of the base station 100 is short. This means that the delay of the signal on the radio path is short. The short delay allows the estimated impulse response to be limited, for example, to a length of 3 or 4 bits. In practice, the correlation means 102 limits the impulse responses to substantially 3 bits. If the adjustment means 205 adjusts the timing of the subscriber terminal 201, 202, then the base station 100 can receive the signal, for example, at a delay of 4 bits, whereby the different impulse responses do not yet interleave. The adjustment means 205 thus adjusts the transmission moments of the signals so that the base station 100 receives the signals transmitted by the subscriber terminal at different moments.